What is a Conic and how do you draw one?

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If you search the Net, or find a book on conics looking to find out what a conic is one is apt to get a reply that is metaphorical, misleading, sprinkled with mythology. And if one goes looking for a clear presentation on how to draw one, they probably will not fare much better.

When one is asking a question, one has to be aware that it can be answered using one or all of our four basic systems of grammar which are: Common Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry. Yet to acquire an understanding one has to adhere to the first principles of grammar in regard to names. A convention of names always pairs the logical with the analogical, or one can say, the perceptible with the intelligible. The intelligible is, of course, expressed in terms of grammar systems and that is why, when trying to learn and understand abstract concepts such as a geometric figure, only the simple minded forget to pair the logical with the analogical, or in short, show a picture pairing the logical names with the perceptible presentation, or picture.

Before you, you see the figure called a conic. The word conic comes from either metaphor or mythology, or maybe both. The conic can produce every curve from a straight line to a circle, or one might say, a straight line to a point. Watch as B moves between A and C.

The curves that the conic can produce has absolutely nothing to do with what is called a directrix, the directrix is used to help in the examination of the curve. The ratio, which is a simple ratio, is divided into equal to 1, less than 1, or greater than 1. If it is equal to one, the curve of the conic is called a parabola. If it is greater than 1 the conic curve is called a hyperbola and if it is less than 1 the curve is called an ellipse. In short, the equation, and figure for drawing the conic is the same.

AC is simply a unit, or 1, and every possible ratio is achieved depending upon the placement of B.

One of the more perceptible myths about the conic is not respecting the equation of the figure by adding several conics together to achieve a conic of two curves, four, or even eight. A collection of conics is not a conic, even though it may be pretty to look at.

The complete Basic Analog Mathematical figure, with is a Euclidean construction, is a simple Euclidean Computer which uses all the operations of mathematics. As this is true, whenever someone claims that there are several geometries, I have to reason this way. As Euclidean Geometry is a binary grammar system, like every possible system of grammar is, and since it uses all the mathematical operations possible, who, claiming that there is a different geometry can convince me that there is a grammar that is either not binary, or that uses mathematical operations unknown to simple Euclidean Geometry.

The truth of the matter is, Geometry does not take an adjective at all.

By the definition of eccentricity, focus, etc. there is one, and only one equation which describes a conic. The terms Parabola, Hyperbola, Ellipse, do not refer to the figure, but to the ratio by which the locus of the conic is expressing and the fact that it may be expressed by dissembling some object, has nothing what-so-ever to do with its definition.